(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2862.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1801.

HAGUE, September 3.

A GREAT number of officers and other perſons, have been embarked in the Texel, to be employed in our poſſeſſions on the coaſt of Guinea, the veſſel which conveys them carries a neutral flag.

STRASBURG, September 8.

Yeſterday lord Arthur Paget, miniſter plenipotentiary of the king of England to the emperor of Germany, paſſed by this town on his way to Vienna, to replace lord Minto. He was provided with a paſſport, ſigned by the chief conſul.

PARIS, September 11.

Admiral Truguet has taken the command in chief of the whole naval force, conſiſting of French and Spaniſh veſſels, in the port of Cadiz.

September 12.

We learn from the Hague, that the Batavian fleet, under the command of admiral De Winter, is juſt ready to ſail. This fleet is in the beſt order, and its crews are burning with ardour to engage the Engliſh.

The authors of the Francfort papers have been directed to be more circumſpect for the future, and not to publiſh all the reports ſpread abroad concerning the affairs of Egypt; but to confine themſelves to the official accounts of the French government.

There will be in future, grand general annual reviews throughout the Auſtrian monarchy, in the ſame manner as there have been in Pruſſia.

HAMBURG, September 11.

A rumour has prevailed here for ſeveral days, that England has refuſed to deliver up the Daniſh Weſt-India iſlands, till Denmark ſhall indemnify the city of Hamburg for all the expences it ſuſtained in conſequence of the late unprovoked invaſion. England is alſo ſaid to have demanded the diſmiſſal of Prince Charles of Heſſe from his dignity of Daniſh field-marſhal and commander in chief.

Letters from Peterſburg, of the 25th ult. brings a variety of details, from which it plainly appears that citizen Duroc has been totally unſucceſsful in his miſſion, and that he is not to go to the coronation at Moſcow, though veſted with the powers of a French ambaſſador, he was obliged to adverti ſe himſelf among the liſt of other adventurers, who intended to quit the capital of Ruſſia. In this public notice, he aſſumes the title of "Citizen Duroc, adjutant of the firſt conſul, Buonaparte."

A great change in the politics of Ruſſia is expected to take place before next ſpring.

Reſpectable private letters received here this evening from Paris ſtate, that the French government is in poſſeſſion of papers, which prove that the priſoners at Bareuth had formed a plan againſt the life of the firſt conſul.

LONDON, September 14.

The Hamburg mail arrived yeſterday in courſe.

The moſt important article which it brings is an official communication tranſmitted by citizen Talleyrand, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, to the diet of Ratiſbon, ſupporting the demand of Pruſſia, that the appointment of a new elector of Cologne and a prince biſhop of Munſter, ſhould be deferred until the definitive ſettlement of the indemnities which are to be granted to the hereditary princes. This ſtate paper proves in the moſt deciſive manner, the good underſtanding which exiſts between the cabinets of Berlin and Thuilleries, and expoſes the abſurdity of the reports circulated in Germany, that Pruſſia was unfriendly to the execution of the treaty of Luneville. It does not require much ſagacity to anticipate the acquieſcence of the court of Vienna with the joint wiſhes, or rather the peremptory requiſition of the firſt conſul and the king of Pruſſia.

Should the emperor perſiſt in the election, it may prove the ſource of a new war on the continent.

September 15.

A letter is ſaid to have been received in town from Munſter, dated the evening of the 4th inſt. which ſtates, that notwithſtanding the ſtrong remonſtrances of Pruſſia and France, the election of a prince biſhop had taken place that day, and that all the votes were united in favour of the archduke Anthony, the emperor's brother. The letter obſerves, that count Weſtphalen, the Imperial commiſſioner, had arrived at Munſter, previouſly to the election, charged with communicating to the chapter the emperor's acknowledgments, and announcing that the archduke had already taken the firſt eccleſiaſtical orders, and was preparing to receive the others which were neceſſary to qualify him for his new dignity.

Should this ſtatement be true, the election will in all probability involve the emperor in a ſerious diſpute with the cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries.

A very gallant action has been fought off Rochefort, by the Amelia frigate, captain Herbert, with a ſquadron of three French frigates and a ſchr' which ſhe compelled to return to port.

We learn by letters of a recent date, received on Sunday at Plymouth, from the Cæſar, off Cadiz, that Sir James Saumarez has declared that port in a ſtate of blockade.

Tueſday a privy council was held at Dublin caſtle, before his excellency, when a proclamation was directed to be iſſued, requiring the inhabitants of the maritime counties of Ireland, upon notice given by the general commanding each diſtrict, to drive their cattle and ſtock into the interior of the country.

September 17.

A plenipotentiary has been appointed by the court of Liſbon, to negotiate a treaty of peace between France and Portugal with Lucien Buonaparte. In the mean-time the republican troops continue to enter Spain by the way of Bayonne, and their army, which is again approaching the frontiers of Portugal, is ſtated at no leſs that 35,000 men. The principal part of the Spaniſh forces employed in the campaign of Portugal have been diſbanded, and the general ſtaff ſuppreſſed.

A letter received from Hamburg by one of the laſt mails, mentions as follows:—"The laſt news from Paris gives conſiderable uneaſineſs to our city. It will be recollected, that the deputation of our ſenate to Buonaparte, conſiſting of Syndicus Doormann, Doctor Mayer, &c. for the removing of the miſunderſtanding between us and France, has been there for theſe laſt ſix months, without having an audience. The conſul has had it intimated to our embaſſy, that all their attempts will be fruitleſs; that he never would forget Hamburg's partiality for England, nor their behaviour in the affair of Napper Tandy, and that they muſt hold themſelves ready to depart. However, we ſhall do every thing that is poſſible to attain our object."

September 18.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due laſt Wedneſday.

Several accounts received at Conſtantinople, between the 1ſt and 15th of laſt month, confirm the intelligence previouſly announced, that Menou had refuſed the capitulation offered to him by the convention of Cairo. The Turkiſh forces were expected to arrive in the vicinity of Alexandria before the beginning of laſt month; but we learn with regret, that a miſunderſtanding, which may have been productive of diſagreeable conſequences, had taken place between the grand vizier and the captain Pacha, with reſpect to the right of precedence.

The emperor Alexander has refuſed to acknowledge the king of Etruria, and diſpatched an ambaſſador to the grand duke of Tuſcany.

A difference of opinion, on the ſubject of negotiation, has certainly taken place between two leading members of the cabinet.

Septembe 19.

The members who attended the cabinet council held yeſterday at lord Hawkeſbury's office, were his lordſhip earl St. Vincent, the duke of Portland; the lord chancellor, lords Hobert and Pelham, and Mr. Addington. The diſcuſſions laſted longer than on any former occaſion ſince the commencement of the negotiations, and an expreſs was immediately diſpatched with the reſult to his majeſty at Weymouth.

The rumour, in circulation, both yeſterday evening and this morning, that the negotiation was actually broken off, is like the many idle conjectures with which the public have been deluded for many weeks. We can poſitively ſtate, that previouſly to the aſſembling of the council, a conference took place between lord Hawkeſbury and Mr. Otto.

This morning we received by expreſs, Paris papers to the 17th inſt.

They are deſtitute of all intereſting intelligence.

The French funds have again riſen. The Tiers Conſolides left off on the 15th at 48 3-4.

By the flag of truce, which brought the Paris journals, diſpatches from the French miniſter for foreign affairs here were tranſmitted to M. Otto.

We underſtand that three regiments of infantry are to be ſent with all poſſible diſpatch to Gibraltar. They are deſtined to replace three regiments belonging to that garriſon, which are to be conveyed to Egypt in the tranſports that take out the former.

SALEM, October 31.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Burgeſs, who arrived on Saturday, in 28 days from Cape François, informs, that Touſſaint Louverture had declared that iſland independent of all nations—that it ſhould be neutral, and its trade free to all powers, &c.—As capt. B. brought no papers, or official documents of this event, we have given the report as we received it. We, however, think capt. Burgeſs has been miſinformed.

The amount of revenue received at Cape Francois ſhort of three months amounted to 300,000 dollars. The import and export duties are nearly one third the whole cargo.

BOSTON, November 6.

NEWS.

Laſt evening arrived brig Sea Flower, Williams, 43 days from Malaga, via Gibraltar. We are favoured with the papers of the latter place to September 18.

OF EGYPT.

On the 10th of September the frigate Leda arrived at Gibraltar in 42 days from Egypt. Alexandria had not ſurrendered when ſhe ſailed. General Menou had abruptly and indignantly rejected the propoſal in the 20th article of the convention with the troops at Cairo. His garriſon conſiſted of but 4100; and moſt of the French ſoldiers were extremely deſirous of returning home. It is eſtimated there were 25,000 Britiſh troops in Egypt.

GIBRALTAR, September 18.

Rumours from Spain have reached the garriſon, importing that general Menou has ſurrendered Alexandria to the Britiſh forces—that all the French troops are now out of Egypt; and that lord Keith is on his way down the Mediterranean. But we wait for a confirmation of this highly probable and agreeable intelligence.

CAPTURE OF A TRIPOLITAN CRUISER.

Extract of a letter from commodore Dale, commanding a squadron of frigates in the service of the United States, to Mr. Gavino, American conſul in Gibraltar, dated Malta, 19th August.

"I am happy to inform you that Mr. Sterett, in the ſchooner Enterprize, of 12 guns, and 90 men, fell in with one of the Tripolitan cruiſers off this iſland. She mounted 14 guns, and 80 men. He took her after an action of three hours, killed 20 of her men, and wounded 30. Not a man hurt on board the ſchooner.—The bey's cruiſers have not taken any of our merchant veſſels as yet."

The frigates Eſſex and Philadelphia, ſailed from Malaga the 13th of September, to join the commodore off Tripoli. All the frigates were in want of proviſions, and there was none to be had at Malaga or Gibraltar. It was expected the commodore would leave a frigate to blockade Tripoli, and repair himſelf to Gibraltar for proviſions, &c.

The frigate George Waſhington, with the ſhip Peace and Plenty under convoy, arrived at Gibraltar September 19, and ſailed for Algiers the 21ſt, intending to ſtop at Malaga for water. Brig Levant, Bradford, of Boſton, and Suſan, Wheeler, of Baltimore, ſailed in company with the frigate.

The Tripolitan admiral and the brig were ſtill at Gibraltar, diſmantled and deſerted by their crews.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the plague had again appeared in Spain; in conſequence of which a quarantine of five days was laid on all veſſels from Spain. The king of Spain was very ill.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a veſſel, laying at St. Jago de Cuba, to his owner in New-York, dated 6th October, 1801, received by the ſchooner Sukey and Polly.

"There has been the devil to pay here, and I came in to ſhare the ſtorm. Shortly after my letter to you of the 13th September, an order came on from the governor of the Havanna to arreſt the American conſul, Mr. Blakely; to ſeize his property; and to confine him in priſon, which was put into immediate execution. This meaſure, it is ſuppoſed, has been adopted in conſequence of repreſentations to the Spaniſh government that he was engaged in carrying on an illicit trade."

NATCHEZ, September 22.

Extract of a letter from the city of New-Orleans to one of the Editors, dated the 5th inſtant.

"There is a variety of news here, but I am too weak (having been ſick with the fever) to attempt giving it to you farther, than this country and province is abſolutely ceded to the French by the Spaniards, by the treaty ratified the 11th March laſt.—And that Bowles and the Indians are very troubleſome at the Appalachi, having killed ſeveral Spaniſh ſoldiers and ſettlers."

September 29.

We learn that 7 Spaniſh officers have been committed to the Principal in New-Orleans, for committing a groſs inſult to the flag of his catholic majeſty; hanged it firſt and then ſet it on fire. It is

conjectured, from the nature of the crime, that they will ſuffer the ſevereſt puniſhment the laws of Spain can inflict.

LEXINGTON, October 27.

Stop one of the greateſt villains that ever diſgraced human nature!

It muſt be recollected that laſt ſpring it was mentioned that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Drennin's Lick had two children miſſing; and that after a moſt diligent ſearch for many days no tidings could be had of them. It unfortunately happened that a diſpute had taken place between this farmer and Alexander Bowen who worked a furnace at the Lick, on ſome trifling affair; Bowen vowed revenge. The two families were in the ſtrongeſt habits of intimacy to the time of the quarrel. The children of both families viſited each other at their different habitations to exerciſe their little playful ſport—but mark theſe poor innocents (the one being only five and the other three years old) reception on going to their playmates—the inhuman villain had then his ſalt kettles boiling, and in the preſence of his wife and negro, laid hold of the youngeſt, and inſtantly threw it into the flames; the oldeſt obſerving the worſt of all ſavage brutality, ran and claſped Mrs. Bowen, and implored her protection—all was in vain—he threatened her with the ſame fate if ſhe did not immediately deſiſt, and the poor unfortunate child ſuffered the ſame agony of its infant brother.

The murderous wretch was not yet appeaſed—he threatened both wife and negro, if ever they diſcloſed the horrid tranſaction. He obſerved in the negro afterwards a degree of melancholy, which induced the murder of him for fear of a diſcovery.

Mrs. Bowen has lately called upon the unfortunate mother, and diſcloſed the whole proceeding. Warrants have been iſſued, and it is the ſincere prayer of all who have heard of the tranſaction, that this infernal monſter may be apprehended, ſo as to meet his juſt reward.

John Jones, who lives at the ferry, mouth of Hickman, having a diſpute with Benjamin Fuguet about a borrowed rifle, diſcharged the contents into Fuguet who expired in a few days. Jones is now in Jeſſamine gaol for further trial.

CHARLESTON, October 30.

Meſſrs. M'Iver and Williams,

I beg the favour, for the good of my fellow-citizens, that you will be ſo kind as to inſert in your paper the following infallible receipt for the bloody flux or dyſentery. I have been acquainted with it near forty years, and never new it to fail. I have cured all that ever had it on my plantation, and myſelf ſeveral times. Not forty days paſt, I was afflicted with the dyſentery, and cured myſelf with the receipt underwritten. About thirty years ago, I cured two perſons in Charleſton, who had been under the care of three phyſicians, and it had baffled their art and ſkill; yet this receipt cured them in a few days. The public may rely on the efficacy and infallibility of the receipt, viz.

"As ſoon as you find the flux is bad, if poſſible before it comes to the dyſentery, drink three or four tea-cups full of melted mutton ſuet daily, ſay a cupful every three or four hours; let the food be the flour of well parched Indian corn, made into a pap with new milk, and ſweetened with loaf ſugar; and let the drink be nothing elſe but a ſtrong tea, made with chipped logwood or red oak bark, and ſweetened with loaf ſugar, though it will do without any ſweetening. When you find it is checked, make the tea weaker; ſhould it ſtop too ſudden, take a little ſalts or ſenna. With the above ſimples I could cure thouſands, without the loſs of any."

The cure will be perfected in five, ſix, or ſeven days—Exerciſe, if poſſible, is good.

Hoping the public will take care of this receipt, I remain their moſt obedient.

A PLANTER.

NORFOLK, November 8.

It is with ſincere pleaſure that I can now announce with confidence, that the fever which has raged here for ſome time, has ceaſed.

The phyſicians have aſſured me, that for ſome days there has been no new caſe, and from other ſources of information, I am perſuaded that ſtrangers will run no riſque in coming to town as uſual.

It is probable that this communication might have been made ſome days ſooner, but it was judged prudent to wait a change in the weather, that having occurred, removes every doubt which had induced delay.

JOHN COWPER, Mayor.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the Preſident of the United States.

Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of South-Carolina, treaſurer of the United States, in the room of Samuel Meredith, reſigned.

Charles D. Cox, of Pennſylvania, to be commercial agent at Dunkirk.

William Paterſon, of New-York, to be commercial agent at l'Orient.

BALTIMORE, November 13.

We learn that the frigate Eſſex capt. Bainbridge, attempting to get into a ſmall port in Spain, and finding it neceſſary to procure a pilot, diſpatched a boat with an officer for the purpoſe. The boat was fired on by the Spaniſh forts and compelled to return. Soon after, the Eſſex came to anchor, and capt. B. demanded ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to the flag of the U. States, which was refuſed him. Three of his lieutenants were walking on ſhore and were groſsly inſulted by a number of Spaniſh officers, an equal number of whom received a note requeſting ſatisfaction, which they, in a daſtardly manner refuſed. [*Bronsan's U. S. Gazette.*]

Annapolis, November 19.

The honourable Robert Wright, Eſquire, is elected a ſenator to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States. And

James Houſton, Eſquire, of Kent county, is choſen a ſenator of this ſtate, vice Robert Wright, Eſquire.

From the Philadelphia True American of Saturday laſt.

EARTHQUAKE.

A conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake was experienced in this city, on Thurſday night, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It was accompanied with a ſevere exploſion, followed by a rumbling diſtant ſound. A ſlight agitation was perceptible in ſeveral houſes.—No injury of any kind has been ſuſtained.

Accounts from New-Orleans, in September, ſtate that the yellow fever was increaſing, and that from ſix to ten die daily, chiefly Americans.

We are requeſted to inſert the following:

From the (Richmond) EXAMINER.

THE DANGER NOT OVER.

ALTHOUGH one of my age* can have little to hope, and leſs to fear, from forms of government, as rather belonging to the next world than the preſent; and poſſibly may be charged with intermeddling where he has no intereſt, whenever he utters opinions concerning ſocial regulations; yet I feel impelled by an anxious deſire to promote the happineſs of my country, to ſubmit to the public conſideration, ſome reflections on our preſent political ſtate.

It is far from my intention to damp the public joy, occaſioned by the late changes of our public agents, or to diſturb the calm which already preſages the moſt beneficial conſequences; on the contrary, I conſider this event as having arreſted a train of meaſures which were gradually conducting us towards ruin.

Theſe changes will be matter of tenfold congratulation, if we make the proper uſe of them: If, inſtead of negligently repoſing upon that wiſdom and integrity which have already ſoftened even political malice, we ſeize the opportunity to erect new barriers againſt folly, fraud and ambition; and to explain ſuch parts of the conſtitution as have been already, or may be interpreted contrary to the intention of thoſe who adopted it.

This propoſition does not argue a want of proper confidence in our preſent chief magiſtrate, but the contrary. It can be no cenſure to believe that he has a nobler deſtiny to fulfil, than that of making his contemporary countrymen happy for a few years; and that the rare event of ſuch a character at the head of a nation, impoſes on us the ſacred duty of ſeizing the propitious opportunity to do all in our power to perpetuate that happineſs; as to that ſpecies of confidence which would extinguiſh free inquiry and popular watchfulneſs, it is never deſired by *patriotism*, nor ought to be yielded by *freemen*.

In purſuit of our purpoſe, we ought to keep in mind certain principles which are believed to be ſound; to inquire whether they have been violated under the conſtitution? and then conſider how a repetition of thoſe violations may be prevented—As thus,

I. Government is inſtituted for the good of the community, and not to gratify avarice or ambition; therefore, unneceſſary increaſe of debt—appointment of uſeleſs officers, ſuch as ſtationary miniſters to foreign courts, with which we have little connexion, and ſixteen additional judges, at a time when the buſineſs of the federal courts had greatly diminiſhed—and engaging us in a war abroad, for the ſake of advancing party projects at home, are abuſes in government.

II. The chief good derived from government, is *civil liberty*; and if government is ſo conſtructed, as to enable its adminiſtrators to aſſail that liberty with the ſeveral weapons heretofore moſt fatal to it, the ſtructure is defective: of this ſort, ſtanding armies—fleets—ſevere penal laws—war—and a multitude of civil officers, are univerſally admitted to be; and if our government can, with eaſe and impunity, array theſe forces againſt ſocial liberty, the conſtitution is defective.

III. Peace is undoubtedly that ſtate which propoſes to ſociety the beſt chance for the continuance of freedom and happineſs; and the ſituation of America is ſuch, as to expoſe her to fewer occaſions for war, than any other nation; whilſt it alſo diſables her from gaining any thing by war. But if, by indirect means, the executive can involve us in war, not declared by the legiſlature; if a treaty may be made which will incidentally produce a war, and the legiſlature are bound to paſs all laws neceſſary to give it full effect; or if the judiciary may determine a war to exiſt, although the legiſlature hath refuſed to declare it; then the conſtitution is defective, ſince it admits conſtructions which pawn our freedom and happineſs upon the ſecurity of executive patriotiſm, which is inconſiſtent with republican principles.

IV. Union is certainly the baſis of our political proſperity, and this can only be preſerved by confining, with preciſion, the federal government to the exerciſe of powers clearly required by the general intereſt, or reſpecting foreign nations, and the ſtate governments to objects of a local nature; becauſe the ſtates exhibit ſuch varieties of character and intereſts, that a conſolidated general government would be in a perpetual conflict with ſtate intereſts, from its want of local knowledge, or from a prevalence of local prejudice or intereſt, ſo as certainly to produce civil war and diſunion. If then the diſtrict provinces of the general and ſtate governments are not clearly defined; if the former may aſſail the latter by penalties, and by abſorbing all ſubjects of taxation—If a ſyſtem leading to conſolidation, may be formed and purſued,—and if, inſtead of leaving it to the reſpective ſtates to encourage their agriculture or manufactures, as their local intereſt may dictate, the general government may by bounties or protecting duties, tax the one to promote the other; then the conſtitution has not ſufficiently provided for the continuance of the union, by ſecuring the rights of the ſtate governments and local intereſts.

V. It is neceſſary for the preſervation of republican government, that the legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers ſhould be kept ſeparate and diſtinct from each other, ſo that no man, or body of men, ſhall be authoriſed to exerciſe more than one of them at the ſame time: The conſtitution, therefore, in conſigning to the federal ſenate, a participation in the powers of each department, violates this important principle, and tends to create in that body, a dangerous ariſtocracy. And

VI. An eſſential principle of repreſentative government is, that it be influenced by the will of the people; which will can never be expreſſed, if their repreſentatives are corrupted, or influenced by hopes of office. If this hope may multiply offices and extend patronage—If the preſident may nominate to valuable offices, members of the legiſlature, who ſhall pleaſe him, and diſpleaſe the people, by increaſing his power and patronage—If he may be tempted to uſe this power and patronage for ſecuring his re-election—and if he may even beſtow lucrative diplomas upon judges, whilſt they are receiving liberal ſalaries, paid as the price of their independence and purity; then a riſk exiſts, leſt the legiſlature ſhould legiſlate—the judges decide—and the ſenate concur in nominations, with an eye to thoſe offices—and leſt the preſident may appoint with a view to his re-election; and thus may at length appear the phenomenon, of a government, republican in form, without poſſeſſing a ſingle chaſte organ for expreſſing the public will.

Many of theſe objections were foreſeen, when the conſtitution was ratified, by thoſe who voted for its adoption; but waved then, becauſe of the vaſt importance of the union, which a rejection might have placed in hazard—Of the proviſion made for amendments, as trial ſhould diſcover defects—and that in the mean-time, the inſtrument, with all its defects, might produce ſocial happineſs, if a proper tone was given to the government, by the ſeveral agents, in its operation: But ſince experience has evinced, that much miſchief may be done under an unwiſe adminiſtration; and that even the moſt valuable parts of the conſtitution, may be evaded or violated, we ought no longer to reſt our ſecurity upon the vain hope which depends on the rectitude of fallible men in ſucceſſive adminiſtrations; but now that the union is as firmly eſtabliſhed by the general opinion of the citizens, as we can ever hope it to be, it behoves us to bring forward amendments which may fix it upon principles capable of reſtraining human frailties.

Having, I truſt, ſhewn the utility and neceſſity of ſuch efforts at this time, I will adventure to ſubmit to the conſideration of my fellow-citizens, with great humility and deference, whether it would not be adviſeable to have the conſtitution amended.

1ſt. By rendering a preſident ineligible for the next turn, and transferring from him to the legiſlature, the appointment of the judges, and ſtationary foreign miniſters; making the ſtipends of the latter to be no longer diſcretionary in the preſident.

2. By depriving the ſenate of all executive power; and ſhortening their term of ſervice, or ſubjecting its members to removal by their conſtituents.

3. By rendering members of the legiſlature and the judges whilſt in office and for a limitted time thereafter, incapable of taking any other office whatſoever, (the offices of preſident and vice-preſident excepted;) and ſubjecting the judges to removal by the concurring vote of both houſes of congreſs.

4. By forming ſome check upon the abuſe of *public credit*, which though in ſome inſtances uſeful, like fleets and armies, may, like thoſe, be carried to extremes dangerous to liberty, and inconſiſtent with economical government.

5. By inſtituting a fair mode of impannelling juries.

6. By declaring that no treaty with a foreign nation, ſo far as it may relate to peace or war, or the expenditure of public money—or to commercial regulations, ſhall be law, until ratified by the legiſlature; the interval between ſuch treaty and the next meeting of congreſs, excepted, ſo far as it may not relate to the grant of money.

7. By defining prohibited powers ſo explicitly, as to defy the wiles of conſtruction. If nothing more ſhould be gained, it will be a great acquiſition, clearly to interdict laws relating to the freedom of ſpeech—of the preſs—and of religion: To declare that the common law of England, or of any other foreign country, in criminal caſes, ſhall not be conſidered as a law of the United States—and that treaſon ſhall be confined to the caſes ſtated in the conſtitution, ſo as not to be extended further, by law, or conſtruction, or by uſing other forms, ſuch as ſedition, &c. and

8. By marking out with more preciſion, the diſtinct powers of the general and ſtate governments.

* Eighty.

In the Virginia bill of rights is expreſſed this inestimable ſentiment "That no free government, or the bleſſing of liberty, can be preſerved to any people, but by a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue; and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles." A ſentiment produced, no doubt, by the experience of this melancholy truth, "That of men advanced to power, more are inclined to deſtroy *liberty*, than to defend it: there is of courſe a continual effort for its *deſtruction*, which ought to be met by correſpondent efforts for its *preſervation*."

Theſe principles and propoſitions are moſt reſpectfully ſubmitted to my fellow-citizens, with this obſervation: "That it is only when great and good men are at the head of a nation, that the people can expect to ſucceed, in forming new barriers to counteract recent encroachments on their rights: and whenever a nation is ſo ſupine as to ſuffer ſuch an opportunity to be loſt, they will ſoon feel that THE DANGER WAS NOT OVER."

EDMOND PENDLETON.

Caroline county, Virginia, October 5th, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber offers for SALE, a parcel of LAND, adjoining Cedar Point, on Patowmack river, Charles county, Maryland, conſiſting of three tracts called CONNERY'S CHANCE, THOMAS'S DISCOVERY, and PART of BULLEN, containing about 400 acres, above one half of which is cloathed with heavy oak timber, and the ſoil in general excellent; this land is well known in the neighbourhood, and the following ſlight deſcription is ſubmitted to thoſe unacquainted with the ſituation, as purchaſers will doubtleſs judge for themſelves; the improvements are but ordinary, water remarkably pure and healthy, with the advantages of fiſh, wild fowl, and oyſters, which may be derived from the vicinity to the fulleſt extent.

If not previouſly diſpoſed of it will be offered at public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the third day of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day. The land will be ſhewn, and the terms made known, on application to

JOHN C. JONES.

Nanjemoy, November 1, 1801.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on ſix months credit, on Friday the 27th day of November, inſtant, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of THOMAS SPURRIER, deceaſed,

ALL the ſtock, furniture, and plantation utenſils, belonging to the late Thomas Spurrier, one negro boy, 10 or 12 years old, &c.

All thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of Thomas Spurrier, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, legally atteſted, on or before the 27th day of November, 1801, that they may be paid.

REZIN SPURRIER, Executor with the will annexed.

Anne-Arundel county, South river, November 1, 1801. 10 7/6

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the dwelling plantation of the ſubſcriber,

SEVEN or eight NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of SUSANNA BURGESS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, for the term of two and an half years each, for the payment of debts due from the deceaſed. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, and for CASH only.

ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

November 17, 1801. 10 7/6

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of ſix months, on Monday the 7th of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber,

THE property of JOSEPH DEALE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock; bond, with ſecurity, will be required.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

SAMUEL DEALE, Adminiſtrator.

November 18, 1801. 10 7/6

THE ſubſcriber having commenced the tailor's buſineſs, near Mr. John Brice's dwelling, for and in behalf of the widow of the deceaſed THOMAS M'NIER, will be thankful to thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom; he flatters himſelf that he ſhall be able to give general ſatisfaction, as no efforts ſhall be wanting to fulfil all engagements with neatneſs and diſpatch.

BASIL SHEPPARD.

Annapolis, November 18, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying that a public road may be eſtabliſhed through the lands of William Lyles and Aquila Jones, from the Font Landing ſo as to interſect the public road leading from Stock creek to Digges's wharf.

Prince-George's county, September 22, 1801.

This is to give notice,

That the ſubſcribers hath obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, for the ſale of all the perſonal eſtate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed, therefore, agreeably to the ſaid order, the ſubſcribers will, on Tueſday the fifteenth day of December next, if fair, or the firſt fair day, expoſe to ſale, on the premiſes,

ALL the property of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of three negro men and a negro woman, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and the ſtock, ſuch as horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, corn, hay, fodder, and other articles too tedious to mention.

JOHN SMITH, } Executors.
ROBERT A. SMITH, }

November 9, 1801. 2

In CHANCERY, November 10, 1801.

William Norris,
againſt
Benjamin, Mary, John, Martin, Richard, and Anne Norris, heirs of Richard Norris, deceaſed.

THE object of the complainant's bill being to procure a decree againſt the defendants for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called HAWKIN'S ADDITION, ſituate and lying in Anne-Arundel county; it is in the bill ſtated, that in the month of Auguſt, 1792, he purchaſed of Richard Norris, deceaſed, the aforeſaid, parcel of land, containing twenty acres, and that he paid the purchaſe money for the ſame; that the ſaid Richard Norris hath departed this life inteſtate, leaving the aforeſaid defendants his heirs at law; that the ſaid Benjamin would have been his heir at law, had it not been for the operation of the act to regulate deſcents; that the ſaid defendants are all minors, and four of them, to wit: John, Martin, Richard and Anne, live in the ſtate of Delaware; the ſaid Benjamin having appeared to and anſwered the ſaid bill of complaint, and admitted the facts therein contained; it is ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks ſucceſſively, before the 4th day of December next, to the end that the ſaid abſent denfendants, or any of them, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third day of April next, in perſon, or by his ſolicitor, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs agreeably to the prayer of the complainant.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

3 JOSEPH HARWOOD, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

3 ZACH. DUVALL, Clk.

In CHANCERY, November 2, 1801.

William Bowie, vs. *The heirs of Brock Mockbee.*

THE object of this petition is to obtain a decree for the ſale of the real eſtate of Brock Mockbee, deceaſed, which deſcended to the defendant's his heirs, for the payment of his debts; it is ſtated by the petition, that John Mockbee, one of the defendants, who is the eldeſt brother of Brock Mockbee, deceaſed, and would have been his ſole heir if the act to direct deſcents had not paſſed, has appeared in court and anſwered to the ſaid petition, and it appearing that the ſaid John Mockbee has ſo appeared and anſwered; it is thereupon ordered, that the petitioner cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, during the preſent month, to the end that each of the heirs aforeſaid, not having already appeared and anſwered, may have notice of the filing of the ſaid petition, and of its ſubſtance and object, and may appear in this court on or before the 30th day of March next, in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, to ſhew cauſe why a decree ſhould not paſs as in the ſaid petition is prayed, &c.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

3 X

THIS is to give notice, that I mean to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for payment of monies due me from the State of Maryland during the revolution.

MARY ANN ELIZABETH PRIESTLEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1801. 2

BY virtue of a writ of a new election to me directed by the honourable general aſſembly of Maryland, for two delegates to repreſent the county of Anne-Arundel in the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to fill the vacancies of John Francis Mercer and Edward Hall, Eſquires; therefore I appoint Monday the 23d inſtant, the day of election in each diſtrict throughout the aforeſaid county.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2 X

November 11, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of this State, paſſed at December term, 1800, for the ſale of the real eſtate of SAMUEL LANE, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, in which the ſubſcriber is appointed truſtee for making ſale thereof,

Notice is hereby given, that the ſaid real eſtate will be OFFERED at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 14th day of December next, in ſeparate parcels, as follows, to wit:

PART of a tract of land lying in Calvert county, near Lyon's Creek, called HORNINGHAM, containing 228 acres, on which there is a large and convenient framed dwelling-houſe, with a paſſage and four rooms on each floor, with convenient out-houſes, and a good orchard.

A tract of land called PURNELL'S ANGLES, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing 157½ acres, on which there are negro quarters, tobacco-houſes, &c.

Part of HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing 118½ acres.

Part of GRAMMER'S CHANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing 130 acres, on which there is a large and convenient framed dwelling-houſe, with other improvements, at preſent in the occupation of SAMUEL LANE SMITH.

TARAPIN ISLAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing 20½ acres.

A ſmall piece of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining the lands held by Mr. Samuel Harriſon and Mr. Lewis Griffith, called the FIRST DISCOVERY, containing 1 acre and 75 ſquare perches.

Another piece of land, nearly adjoining thereto, called the SECOND DISCOVERY, containing 146 ſquare perches.

Another piece of land, nearly adjoining, called the THIRD DISCOVERY, containing 130 ſquare perches.

An undivided moiety of a lot in Pig-Point, on which is erected a valuable framed houſe, which has been uſed as a ſtore, with a kitchen, &c.

A more particular deſcription of the above lands has been deemed unneceſſary, as thoſe inclined to purchaſe will have an opportunity of viewing them; but a careful ſurvey has been made, and the plat will be ſhewn at the ſale.

The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will be held at the preſent dwelling of Mr. Samuel Lane Smith, on one of the parcels above deſcribed, to wit: Grammer's Chance. The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber as truſtee, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the time of ſale; and, upon obtaining the chancellor's ratification of any ſale ſo to be made, and upon the receipt of the purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, by a good deed, indented, will give, grant, bargain and ſell, releaſe and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and his, her or their heirs, the land to him, her or them ſold; that is to ſay, all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate therein and thereto, which hath deſcended from the ſaid Samuel Lane, deceaſed, to his heirs, mentioned in the petition which is referred to in the ſaid decree; and upon the due acknowledgement and recording of the ſaid deed, the purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her or their aſſigns, ſhall thereupon be entitled to the ſaid lands, ſo conveyed to his, her or their only uſe, free, clear and diſcharged, from claims of the defendants in the ſaid decree referred to, or any of them claiming by, from or under, the deceaſed, mediately or immediately.

The creditors of the deceaſed Samuel Lane are hereby notified that they are to exhibit to the chancery-office their reſpective claims, with all the proofs and vouchers to eſtabliſh the ſame, within four months from the aforeſaid day of ſale.

3 WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

November 2, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the Chancellor of Maryland for a diviſon or ſale of the real eſtate, and, (on a return of a commiſſion, ſtating that the ſame would not admit of diviſion,) the chancellor having decreed a ſale thereof, and appointed the ſubſcriber truſtee for that purpoſe,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Wedneſday the ſixteenth day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the ſaid real eſtate which was not diſpoſed of at the ſale in Auguſt laſt, under the decree aforeſaid, to wit: A large and convenient brick dwelling-houſe in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-houſe, carriage-houſe, ſtables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidſon, Eſquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1802.

The ſale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The purchaſer muſt give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber as truſtee, for paying one fourth of the purchaſe money, (with intereſt from the time of ſale,) within ſix months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the reſidue within two years, from the time of ſale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, will convey to the purchaſer all the right, title and intereſt, which the ſaid John Rogers had in the ſaid property, and which deſcended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

November 2, 1801. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

HENRY RIDGELY, of [illegible]

October 28, 1801. 3

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery for the purpose of selling and conveying a tract of land mortgaged by Samuel Hanson and John B. Hanson, of Charles county, to Joseph Riddle and James Dall, merchants, of Alexandria, will offer the said land for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter; this land lies on the Patowmack river, in Charles county, about thirty miles below Alexandria, is well adapted to the produce of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn, has on it an excellent fishery, contains about eight hundred acres, and is, perhaps, better supplied with wood and timber than any tract of its size on the river. The land will be sold in lots, or entire, as may best suit those who are interested in the sale, and the purchaser will be required to pay the money immediately, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.
Charles county, October 21, 1801. 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly for a divorce from my wife Elisabeth Leuder Gauline, for the reasons therein to be mentioned.

October 4, 1801. 6 J. B. GAULINE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM RAWLINGS.
Annapolis, September 28, 1801. 6X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of major RICHARD CHEW, late of the said county, it is therefore requested that all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those who have any claims will bring them in, properly authenticated. The subscriber also gives notice, that by virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, he will, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, expose to public sale, the personal estate of the said Richard Chew, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, men, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and nine valuable mules, all the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, together with the crop of corn, tobacco and fodder: A part of the above property will be sold for cash, the remainder on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Cal. county, executor.
October 20, 1801. 5X

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,
Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit. 5

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late HENRY NELSON, Esq; deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to me.

RACHEL NELSON, Executrix.
Elk-Ridge, September 24, 1801. 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

HENRY THOMPSON,
2 Charles county.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on credit, on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, (if fair, if not the next fair day,) at the late dwelling place of MARGARET WALKER, deceased, about two miles from the lower ferry, on Patapsco,

ALL the personal estate of the said Margaret Walker, consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, a number of negroes, men, women, and children, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, fodder, rye and straw, hay, potatoes, cider, and farming utensils of all kinds, with a great variety of articles too tedious to mention. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and will continue until the whole are sold, when attendance will be given, and the terms particularly made known, by

JAMES WALKER,
THOS. CRADOCK WALKER, } Executors.
October 29th, 1801. 3X

I HEREBY certify, that BENJAMIN H. MACKALL hath this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a dark bay MARE, with a white face, about thirteen hands high, and eight or nine years old, without any perceivable brand.

W. SOMERVELL.
Calvert county, October 24, 1801. 3X

(10) The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN H. MACKALL.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, on the 2d day of December next, at Mr. Samuel Birckhead's store, near Herring Bay,

ABOUT twenty NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children.

I wish to sell about 350 acres of the tract of land I live on; this land lies about two miles from Herring Bay, is very rich, and has a great abundance of very valuable timber on it. I will shew the land, and make the terms known to any person that wants to purchase.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Jun.
Herring Bay, November 2, 1801. 3

NOTICE.
For SALE,

At Mr. CATON's tavern, on Thursday the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

SUNDRY horses, full blooded, brood mares, and colts, on a credit of six months, by giving bond, with approved security.

JOSEPH LEONARD.
Annapolis, November 2, 1801. X

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 5th of October, a negro woman by the name of MARY WATSON, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, stout limbs, short and thick hands and fingers; when spoke to replies in a pleasant countenance; it is needless to mention her dress, for I expect she has altered it, and made for Annapolis or Baltimore. Any person apprending the said woman shall receive the above reward.

3X LEWIS GRIFFITH.
Anne-Arundel county, Lyon's Creek.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

4 JOSEPH BOARMAN, of RAPHAEL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

4 THOMAS BOND.
Saint-Mary's county, September 10, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from the payment of his debts, which he is entirely unable to discharge.

7 LEVI BUTLER.
Charles county, September 29, 1801.

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.
Anne-Arundel county, October 7, 1801. 7

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro woman named MILLEY, about twenty-two years of age, and five feet high, is likely, and of a yellowish complexion; she has been seen at her mother's, near Mr. Ridout's mill, on the north side of Severn river, where it is likely she will be harboured. The above reward will be given for bringing her home, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again.

SETH SWEETSER.
Annapolis, October 20, 1801. 4

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.
August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the inspector of tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogsheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizeable casks, *Be it enacted*, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogsheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy inches in the whole diameter within the staves at the crose and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hogshead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogsheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagar's-town, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the aforegoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,
6 WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earnestly solicited from all persons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from those debtors who reside in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Necessity alone induces this second application, and it is fastively hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 350 acres of valuable LAND, lying on a creek of Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, 16 miles from Annapolis, 50 from Baltimore, and 32 from the City of Washington; this land is as fertile as any in the state, a healthy situation, as beautiful a prospect as is on the Chesapeake Bay, a good harbour, a fine situation for ship building, an excellent stand for a retail store, being in a good neighbourhood, and within a few hours sail of Baltimore; the waters afford excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl; the buildings are valuable, a good dwelling-house, 90 feet long, with more than twenty good out houses, yards, gardens, and clover lots, 600 bearing apple trees, the fruit equal to any in the state, a peach orchard, cherries, damsens, plumbs, and nectarinds. Part of the purchase money must be paid, and the balance secured by good bonds, on possession being given. The land may be purchased at private sale before the first day of November, if not sold the advertisement will be continued, and the land sold at public sale, at the subscriber's dwelling-house, on the 21st day of December next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

DAVID WEEMS.
October 5, 1801. 5

NOTICE,

THE partnership of LUSBY and TUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. WILLIAM TUCK respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the cabinet business in this city, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit their patronage.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, October 6, 1801. 5

NOTICE.

THE partnership of TURNER and SMITH being dissolved on the 21st ult. all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same, and those having claims against the said firm are desired to present them for payment.

ROBERT A. SMITH.
Annapolis, October 5, 1801. 6

Slave in Custody.

COMMITTED to Saint-Mary's county gaol, on the 12th of September, 1801, as a runaway, a negro man, about forty years of age, by the name of FRANK, about five feet six inches high, very black, and has lost part of his fore teeth, says he belongs to a KINSEY GIDDINS, of Montgomery county; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, and country cotton trousers, an old red plush waistcoat, one old red striped ditto, an old hat and shoes. His master is requested to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

6 FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county.
September 19, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol on the fourth day of September last, a negro man by the name of TOM, as a runaway, who says he is free, and is from the State of Virginia; this fellow is about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks broken English, and appears to be about 40 years of age; his cloathing a coarse cloth coat, a green and yellow cotton callico ditto, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of coarse shoes and stockings, no other apparel. The owner is requested to come and take him away, and pay all charges, or he will be sold for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
October 1, 1801. 6

STOLEN,

ON Saturday night last, out of pasture, a bay HORSE, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I S, about 12 or 14 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, a light blaze, shod all round, low in flesh, of light make, and had a very sore back. The thief halted the next morning at Spurrier's tavern (Annapolis road) for breakfast. FORTY DOLLARS will be given for apprehending and prosecuting the thief to conviction, and TEN DOLLARS for information of the horse, and on his being regained. The horse is known at Annapolis by Mr. G. Grammer and young Mr. Quynn, and Mr. Ritchie.

ABNER RITCHIE.
Frederick-town, September 20, 1801. 6

TAKE notice, that all those who have any claims or demands against the estate of JOHN BOUCHER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof, legally authenticated, and passed by the judges of the orphans court of said county, or they will excluded agreeable to law.

AMELIA BOUCHER, Administratrix.
Annapolis, September 15, 1801. 6X

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly for this state, for an act to authorise me to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable me to pass from one part of my land to another.

6 HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.
Cecil county, October 10, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.